

Grove, IL, who has been selected to be a recipient of the Presidential Award for Excellence in Science and Mathematics teaching. I am pleased to have this opportunity to recognize her outstanding service to her community and the children whose lives she has touched.

This award represents the Nation's highest honor for teachers of mathematics and science in grades K-12. It was established by President Ronald Reagan and the Congress in 1983. Recipients are chosen on the basis of the excellence of their teaching performance. Only two teachers from each State are chosen each year.

Ms. Sussman has taught sixth grade science at Ivy Hall Middle School in Buffalo Grove for the last 17 years. It is her dedication to her students that first led to her nomination for this award. It is my understanding that it is this dedication that has made her the first sixth grade science teacher ever to receive this honor.

I need not remind my colleagues of the importance of educating our children. It is with them that the future of our country lies. We must constantly demand excellence from those charged with the responsibility of educating our children and honor those who have dedicated their lives to this cause. The Presidential Award for Excellence in Science and Mathematics honors those who do excel. Ms. Sussman is no exception.

Mr. Speaker, it is my distinct pleasure to recognize Beverly Sussman for receiving this prestigious award. Once again, I congratulate her and offer her my best wishes for continued success.

TRIBUTE TO LEON DAY

HON. DONALD M. PAYNE

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1995

Mr. PAYNE of New Jersey. Mr. Speaker, I am deeply saddened today to inform my colleagues of the passing of Leon Day. Mr. Day, a veteran baseball player, died on Monday, March 13, at the age of 78.

Mr. Speaker, Leon Day was a man of great poise and dignity. Over the years he patiently waited for his election into the Baseball Hall of Fame. On March 7, 1995, he was elected to that place.

Leon Day played in the Negro Leagues in the 1930's and 1940's. I am proud to let my colleagues know that Mr. Day played for the Newark Eagles, a team from my hometown, for 9 years between 1936 and 1949. He was one of the most dedicated and versatile players known to the game of baseball. Considered one of the league's best pitchers, known for his no-windup delivery, he also played outfield and second base. During one game, he was starting pitcher, relieved the regular center fielder and replaced an injured in-fielder.

During his years with the Negro League he appeared in a record seven all-star games and once struck out 18 batters in a single game. In the 1950's, Mr. Day played in the Latin American Leagues and the Canadian Leagues.

Physically, he won't be with us in October during the 1995 Baseball Hall of Fame induction ceremonies but I am sure his spirit will be front and center. Leon Day's immense con-

tribution to baseball history will live forever. His enthusiasm for the game and his appreciation of life have left an indelible mark on all of his fans.

Mr. Speaker, I am sure my colleagues will join me in celebrating the memory of this remarkable sportsman.

HONORING RAYMOND AND FRANCES ROJEK

HON. MARCY KAPTUR

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, March 15, 1995

Ms. KAPTUR. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize the longtime contributions the Rojek family has made in my district. Fran and Ray Rojek founded Rojek's Catering over 40 years ago in North Toledo. My family and I, along with many generations, have enjoyed Rojek's famous coffee cakes and other Polish specialties. It is a tradition that will be greatly missed as they close their doors.

When the Rojeks began their business in the mid 1950s, the catering business involved lugging heavy trays and dishes of food into homes and facilities that didn't have kitchens to accommodate serving large groups of guests. Currently, most catering businesses own their own halls, and serve to groups at these halls. The Rojeks' energy and spirit have been an inspiration to those who utilized their quality service for their special events. With a staff of 7 full-time employees and another 25 on-call employees, it was not uncommon to cater a complete wedding dinner for 500 guests.

I know my colleagues join me in saluting one of America's most industrious families, as they cater to themselves by taking time to enjoy their golden years. I am honored to have this opportunity to recognize the Rojek family's efforts as they move on to retirement.

INTRODUCTION OF THE GREENS CREEK LAND EXCHANGE AMENDMENT

HON. DON YOUNG

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Thursday, March 16, 1995

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, today I introduce legislation which will ratify a land exchange agreement in Alaska between the U.S. Forest Service and the Kennecott Greens Creek Mining Co. [KGCMC]. This land exchange is a novel and public-spirited agreement which will provide jobs in Alaska for my constituents, promote sound economic and environmentally responsible resource development, and further the interests of land consolidation on conservation system units in the Tongass National Forest without any cost to the Federal Government. This land exchange is a true partnership between the private sector, KGCMC, and the Federal Government. In fact, the Secretary of Agriculture approved the land exchange agreement on October 26, 1994. I look forward to working with all interested parties toward the successful enactment of this legislation.

The Greens Creek Mine is located on Admiralty Island near Juneau, Alaska's capital. The

mine was located under the general mining law while the area was within multiple-use lands in the Tongass National Forest. Subsequently, the area became part of the Admiralty Island National Monument through the enactment of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act [ANILCA] in 1980. Because this mine had world class potential, Congress included a special provision in ANILCA to ensure that the mine could go forward. It provided a special management regime and specific provisions to permit perfection of the mine's claims. Under this special regime, the managers of the claims were able to perfect and patent 17 claims in the Greens Creek Mine which began operation in 1989.

I remember the pride of all Alaskans when the Greens Creek Mine was opened. Unfortunately, low metal prices caused the temporary closure of the mine a year and a half ago. Since then, KGCMC has been working diligently to revise its mining development plan so that the mine can reopen in the near future. I hope that this reopening will occur soon.

The land exchange agreement is the product of a nearly 10 year effort by KGCMC to deal with one of the problems created by the special management regime in ANILCA. Although that regime permitted the perfection and patenting of 17 claims, it did not provide an adequate time for exploration of all the area with mineral potential surrounding the Greens Creeks Mine. KGCMC estimates that approximately 8,000 acres surrounding the existing mining claims are of interest geologically. This area is now closed to mineral exploration and development because it is located in the National Monument. Under normal circumstances, in an operating mining district on general Forest Service or public domain lands, KGCMC would be able to explore any such areas.

Since this area of interest has been off-limits to mineral exploration under ANILCA, KGCMC has been searching for a way to explore these areas. It has engaged in a multiyear negotiation with the Forest Service to develop a land exchange which would permit access to the area in a manner which is compatible with the monument designation provided by Congress.

The management regime provided for in ANILCA permitted the development of the Greens Creek Mine under special circumstances. The mine is an underground mine and its footprint on the surface is quite small. There is a development area with a series of buildings and surface facilities such as tailings ponds, but generally the mine is located in a manner to minimize its effect on the area. For example, there is no permanent camp or town at the mine. All workers commute by boat daily from Juneau. The terms of the land exchange require KGCMC to utilize its existing facilities to the maximum extent possible to ensure minimal change to the existing footprint. Additionally, mining in any new areas would be under the same management regime by which KGCMC developed the existing Greens Creek Mine.

Future exploration and development at Greens Creek will have minimal impact on the surface area and the mine will remain an underground operation. No open pit mining is permitted under the terms of the agreement, and the Forest Service will continue to administer the surface area just as it does now.